NEW YORK HERALD.

JANES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

OFFICE B. W. COENER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STE.

AMUSEMENTS TO MORROW EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway - RIGHELIES. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway, Tave to the

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway .- LADY AUDLET'S SECRE NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-GLENCOE-LU-

HOWERY THEATRE. Bowery. - GROST OF ALTERBUR

BARNUM'S AMBRICAN MUSEUM. Broadway-

AMBRICAN THEATRE, No. 464 Bro

IRVING HALL Irving place -Tue STREEDPING NEW YORK MUSEUM OF AKATOMY, SIS Broadway.

New York, Sunday, August 30, 1863

THE SITUATION.

The Navy Department had no official knowle yesterday that Forts Sumter and Wagner were in our possession, or that the old flag was flying over the battered camparts of the one or the sand walls of the other. The Richmond Despatch of yesterday publishes telegrams from Charleston on 27th, which state that an attack of our troops on their rifle pits on Wedneeday night was made in overwhelming force about seven o'clock; that the firing on Thursday, from both sides, was slow, and that the bombardment of Sumter and Wagner on Friday proceeded sluggishly. The despatches further state that at that time (Friday) our troops were working industriously in the trenches before Fort Wagner, and that no further attempt had been made to shell the city. These statements do not confirm the previous rumor, that Forts Sumter and Wagner were in possession of the federal troops on Monday last.

Official information was received at Genera Heintzelman's headquarters yesterday of the skirmish, on Monday last, with Mosby's guerillas near Fairfax, in which the rebel chief was said to be mortally wounded. Our loss was two killed, three wounded and nearly all the horses, numbering eighty-five.

Our news from North Carolina is interesting A despatch from the blocksding fleet states that on the morning of the 17th inst. a steamer of fifteen hundred tons, with the British flag flying, ran the blockade of Wilmington, N. C., in full view of the United States federal vessels, and, after she got safely through the fleet, flung out the rebel flag. She was pierced for six guns, in addition to two pivot guns, and probably would receive an armaent and be ready to proceed to sea within a week. She is larger than the Alabama or Florida, and appeared to be very fast.

A late number of the Raleigh (N. C.) Standard contains numerous reports of peace meetings throughout the State. The revolution there is fast ripening. On the authority of rebel papers received at Morehead City, N. C., it is stated that Jeff. Davis is about to adopt a measurwhich would indicate that he desires, to a certain extent, to anticipate Mr. Lincoln's emancipation proclamation. The report is that he will issue call, by advice of the Governors of the Southern States, for half a million of negro troops, to who their freedom will be guaranteed and a bounty of fifty acres of land will be given at the expiration

By the arrival of the Pacific from Bermuda at this port yesterday we have some interesting and important news concerning the rebel privateers and blockade runners. On the 26th inst. the Pacific passed the rebel Florida, with a prize ship in tow. The contraband trade with the British West Indies is remarkably active. No less than twentyfive steamships are constantly ruening between Wilmington, N. C., Charleston, Mobile and Nassau. They carry for the most part rosin. cotton and naval stores for transhipment to England, and take back, of course, all that the rebels require in the way of arms, ammunition and supplies. Vessels from England are constantly arriving at St. Georges, Nassau, and taking their place in the line of blockade runners to Southern ports. One steamer arrived from Glasgow on the 29th ult. and another from London on the 31st.

We learn by way of St. Louis that a mass meeting was held in Leavenworth on Friday night to organize for the defence of Kansas. Jim Lane made a violent speech, exherting the people to protect themselves. . The action of Gens. Ewing and Schofield was denounced, and the recall of the latter officer was demanded. General Ewing telegraphed Mr. Lane that he would defend Kansas. and Lane replied that he would have five thousand men on the 8th of September and would tender their services to General Ewing, and if rejected he would appeal to a higher power. The Weston (Mo.) Sentinel was destroyed on Thursday night by a band of the Missouri militia. General Ewing has placed two companies of troops in Platte City to protect the citizens there against the "Avengers" from Kansas.

We have received despatches from New Orlean to the 19th the first that have yet come by the Mississippi river since navigation was openedwhich bring interesting news. Large combers of troops are concentrating around there, for what purpose was not known. Reports from Texas state that there are at least one hundred vessels loaded with contraband cargoes for the rebels of the Ilio Grande. Several of them are British ateamers, waiting for cotton which the rebel government have contracted to deliver at Matamoras, to the extent of nine thousand bales, during the month of August.

The draft having been finished in this city, notifigstions are now being served on the conscripts to appear at the Provost Marshal's headquarters and present their exception claims, if they have any, or be forwarded to the rendezvous. The Boards

of Enrolment will hold meetings to-morrow to deide upon these claims. The Gormans held another very excited meeting at Harmonic Garden last night, at which the report of the committee who waited on Governor Seymour was presented, but it did not appear to give the satisfaction expected. Organization, apparently for the purpose of resistance, was strongly urged by some of the speakers, and the ordinance of the Supervisors was not regarded with much favor, one speaker declaring it to be 'a humbug." Brooklyn is filled with United States troops in advance of the draft which ober mences in that city to-morrow, There's evidences, however, that the public peace. disturbed or that the services of the be required.

relative to the manner with which the rebel Concript law de being carried into effect, but more specially with regard to the conscription of Union men of Southern States captured by the rebel army. The statement also contains so ther important features of interest.

The United States steam transport Bal tain Hallet, arrived at this port yester Alexandria, D. C., with the Two

sixth Ohio, acting brigadier general.

Henry H. Menton was arrested yesterday by officer Ober, of the First precinct, on a charge of foreign a letter of creating a letter of company a letter of creating a letter of company a letter of creating a letter of creating and company and c ment purported to be drawn by Adot, Spaulding & Co., Havans; on Messrs. Ludlam, Heineken & Co., of No. 115 Broadway, and was tolerably well exe

Comptroller's clerk, claiming damages to the extent of \$56,553 90 for loss of personal property during the late riots. The claimant kept a board ng house at Nos, 1,188, 1,190 and 1,192 Broadway and during the disturbances caused by disturbing the ment of the draft in the Eighth disturbing lost her whole stock of furniture, clothing, bedding to.

Cotton was in limited request on Saturding in Idditing closing heavily at 64c. a 65c. A moderate by the same was reported in breadstuffs; flour and wheat were a shide cheaper; own was steady, and oals were state. Provisions were quiet and tending downward only active article in the grocery line was surer; was firm. Whiskey was quiet but steady. Hay, high tallow and tobacco were in fair reconst. low and tobacco were in fair request. Wool was more reely purchased. Freights were quiet, without abang

Important from Alabama—The Progress

ent in rates. There were no remarks

There are many indications of this; but there one that deserves particular attention Alabama was not only one of the original seession States, but the first that pledged itself in advance to revolt in the event of a republican being elected President, and the third State which actually passed an ordinance of seces What is the sentiment in that State to day? The recent election for Governor tells the tale. In August, 1861, Thomas H. Watts and John Gill Shorter were the candidates for that office. There never was any doubt about Shorter's secession ideas, and hence he was elected in the midst of the revolutionary excitement of the time, which swept everything before it. In Thomas H. Watts there was not the same confidence. "He was originally Union whig, and led the Bell and Everet ticket in Alabama." He was consequently de feated. Now mark the change. The same feated. Now mark the change. men are candidates again. The contes has just taken place. Shorter is defeated, and Watts is elected by an overwhelming majority. The result, as ascertained in fifty-two counties, is as follows:-

emarkable revolution in public sentimen which ever took place. Shorter, ever since hi election in 1861, has continued a faithful, consistent and violent secessionist, true to Jeff. Davis and the Southern confederacy. His proof of his zeal in the cause of the rebellion. n fact he was regarded on all sides as an ex treme partisan of the Confederate President and his administration. On the other hand, as impression has gained ground that Watts is a Union man, and certain it is, from comparing all the criticisms in the Southern papers which have reached us, he is less hostile to the Union and reconstruction than Shorter, and no doubt he was elected on this ground.

The ultra secession journals, seeing the force of this event, are doing their utmost to explain it away, which there would be no necessity fo doing if they felt that Watts was "all right or the goose." One of them says that "the im on sought to be made is that Mr. Watts i Union man, and that his election is evidence of a purpose to rebuke secessionists." Who have sought to make this impression? Evidently the Union men, the opponents of secession-ists, who claim Watts as their successful candi-date. It is to no purpose that an extreme secession paper, the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist, makes the following feeble assertion: "We are of the impression that Mr. Watts, while supporting Bell and Everett, distinctly announced himself in favor of disunion of Lincoln was elected President." Th writer does not venture to assert positively that Watte eyer made any such announce ment, but is merely "of the impression"a truly non-committal formula. It is quite safe to conclude that Watts did not proclaim this sentiment, or the Georgia paper would be easily able to quote it. If he was a man of that stamp, whence the doubt among the secen ists as to what his contiments are and were They have not "the shadow of a shade" o doubt about Shorter. Why did they not elechim? There can be only one answer to th question, and that is that they could not. Nor is it less certain that they are conscious Watt is more or less a Union man—perhaps as good a Unionist as Governor Vance, of North Caro

and secessionism, copperheadism and radical republicanism are equally destined to fall be fore it.
It is plain that the ebbing tide of the Union has turned in the South, and is now advancing to the flood. The deceived and betrayed per ple are beginning to understand their situation and were it not for the military despotism which still holds them down

line, who defeated the ultra-secession candid

in the same way. The Kentucky election would

seem to have brought forth fruit in Alabama as well as in Iowa. North and South it is all one

grand reactionary movement to come back to

the Union as it was and the constitution as it is

treedom of action, by a few more victories, to see them hang Jeff. Davis and all his Cabinet. This change has been mainly brought about by a series of brilliant victories, which have reduced the area of the rebellion to very small dimensions, and which only need the capture of Charleston to give them the coup de grace. By the n'ilitary operations of this summer the confederacy has been at damaged, that its most ardent supporters whether at the Banth, at the North, or in East bling to ruine by piccomeal, like Fort b of Gillmore, and there is nothing left for it but to succumb to its inevitable fate, which never a) Carrier

Although the rebel cause is falling as rapidly in Europe as in this country, its supporter still struggle bravely to mustain the Confederate loan and to urge the Emperor Napoleon into some overt act of intervention. Bosides lish press, and of all the French papers excep Prince Napoleon's organ, the Opinion National Prince Napoleon's organ, the Opinion Russians the rebel agents in Europe have a week! paper of their own, called the Index, and pullished in London, whence it cleans under nglish colors, like the rebel privates This paper is conducted with considerable-tact and ability, but appears to have no advertising patronage and not much circulation. The issue for the week ending August 13 has reached us, carefully marked for our happed tion, and we propose to give our read brief digest of its contents, that they may see how the rebel agents operate upon public opinion abroad

The names of the agents of this rebel paper. and the manner in which it endeavors to get hold of the news and to obtain subscribers, are fully set forth in the following curious address "To Our Friends and Subscribers":-

Our friends in the United Kingdom and on the Continue carpeatly requested to forward to us, at their early y requested to forward to us, at their such information relative to the and condition of affairs in America through private letters, either in

be useful and acceptable presents.

For the convenience of our distant subscribers, all the receipts for subscriptions signed by any of the official representatives or commissioned officers of the Confederate States will be recognized at this office.

Our subscribers in the South will have their paper supplied through Henry Hotze, Esq., the Confederate States Commercial Agent at London, who has kindly lendered us his services in this respect during the continuance of the blockade.

a davance.

All communications on business to be addressed, and ont office orders made payable to, J. B. Hepkins, 13 louverie street, Fleet street, Lundon, E. O.

The Index may be obtained and payments for subscriptons or other dues to the paper made:

At Liverpool, to Wm. Knox, Secretary Southern Club, 8 Brown's Buildings.

At Paris, to Messrs. Pfeiffer & Muller, 52 Rue du hateau d'Esu.

At Turin, to Sr. Filippo Manetta, 4 Borgo Nuovo.

The fact that receipts for the Index may be signed by "any of the official representatives ioned officers of the Confederate States" shows at once that the paper is a sort of official organ of the rebel government. This is equally evident from the contents of this weekly journal of (rebel) politics, literatur and news." The number before us opens with Notes on Events of the Week," of which the principal are devoted to America. The editor says that, as the federal government has sent "not less than five thousand" troops to New York, the riots will not be renewed. "A nore formidable conflict, however, is impend ing between the federal and State authorities as our New York correspondent points out with great force and clearness." Turning to this New York correspondent's letter, we find it entirely devoted to the impending conflict aforesaid. "The drafting will be effected," we are told, "without any serious disturbance But the drafting presents no point of collision The attempt to seize drafted men who fail to report and refuse to pay the exemption will be the point of contact between the opposing parties. Individual resistance may be easily vercome: for State and city will co-operate with the federal auopposition to the act may at that oint take a much more imposing shape in the nterposition of the courts of the State to protect the liberties of the inhabitants of the State. and the resolution of the Governor of the State to protect the courts in their jurisdiction. The correspondent then goes on to state that "a call for militia to sustain the State against military aggression from Washington would be hailed with immense enthusiasm, and bring out a large majority of the able-bodied men of the State, glad to have their intense batred of the law and the measures of the administration organized into legal opposition." This reads like an article in the London Times or the New York Tribune, and will probably soon be renashed by one or the other of these journals for their own partisan uses.

From Richmond the Index learns that "the Southern people measure fully the whole extent of the disaster (Vicksburg), and resolutely betake themselves to the supreme effort of retrieving it." Before long the will have Charleston to "measure" The New Orleans correspondent of the Index gives the details of the sur-render of Port Hudson, and "some subsequent engagements which terminated unfavorably for the federals"—viz: Colonel Morgan's fiasco on the Lafourche Bayou, for which he is now being tried by court martial, and which the Ind parades before its readers as a set-off to the oss of Port Hudson. It is also mentioned as matter for great congratulation—"the most im-portant item of intelligence"—that "the day after the opening of the Mississippi' had been publicly celebrated in New Orleans a steamer arrived in that city riddled with Confederate balls." The editor then furnishes us with several interesting notes:—"It is not probable," says he, "that the South, as the North trembling ly fears, is even thinking of resorting to the extreme measure of arming its slaves. But it is quite true that, if driven to the necessity of using it, the South has this weapon fully at its command." "The Northern press is much exercised at what they consider the imminent prospect of European intervention in the American war." "The New York Herald, which, from its circulation and influence, is emphatically the representative journal of the United States, continues to clamor for war with England and France. Those who think this mere braggadocio will nevertheless find it difficult to answer an argument advanced by that journal." In the course of two long and

abored articles the Index then tries bard

show, first, that the North has lest rather than gained ground during the past two years, and, second, that India can cover supply Europe with cotton, and so concludes its special plead-

Having with great finesse and care the

touched upon almost every point of the rebel cause, the Index next indicates Napoleon as the stined saviour of the confederacy. This is the moral and object of the whole paper, and the article is especially marked for our atten-tion. "The establishment of a monarchy in Maxico is the beginning of a new, and, we hope, a better, et a in the history of the New World," mays the Index. The North knows that the Southern confederacy is the natural ally of rereporated Mexico, and it feels that through reerated Mexico France is inevitably the all of the Southern confederacy. The contemptu-ous disregard of the Mouroe doctrine is more-over almost as cruel a blow to Northern pride and visions of manifest destiny' as the secession of the Southern States." Then, after encouraging Napoleon to persevere, and assuring him that the rebols will not interfere with Mexico if he will only recognize and assist them, the Index shrewdly adds, on the same principle that a sly fisher. man pretends to draw away the balt from fish, " Already the idea has vaguely presented itself to the Northern mind, as tof two evils, to give the South all it asks all that must at last be granted as the price of a perpetual alliance against the Euro Better divide with the South this continent,' so it is already darkly hinted, than give it all to Europe." swallow this and hurry up his recognition?
We think not. The Emperor is too old to be
so easily caught, and the latest news from this country will assure him that the rebel confederacy is too far gone to be taken into account in any of his calculations. It is with the United, not the disunited, States that he must soon deal in regard to Mexico. An alliance with the defunct confederacy would now rather trammel than assist him. The significance of this article to us, however, is that the rebel sympathizers in Europe, like all the rest of the world, regard the intrusion of France into Mexico as a blow at this country and a round about, backbanded, "fire in the rear" method of giving aid and comfort to our domestic traitors. As such it will be properly resented at the proper time.

The Meanness of the Western European

The leading journals of France and England have more than once since the commence of our rebellion acknowledged that previous to our internal troubles we were too powerful, too formidable, to be hastily crossed or insulted. They agree upon the fact that our displeasure was a matter to be deprecated and avoided in those days when, free from civil strife, and i the plenitude of our commercial ascendency, we promptly resented all lack of respect or evidence of ill will. But when our hour of trouble arrived the English and French journals revel led in the knowledge that for the moment our power and progress were staved, and in a thou sand mean and petty ways did they show their exultation. All the monarchical governments of Europe, save Russia, have taken advantage of our troubles to insult us, and have endeavored to grasp some benefit, to steal some territory, which, in our days of peace, we should hav protected. Spain seized St. Domingo, and would have seized upon Mexico had she not feared so near an approach to the wounded eagle. England, like Spain, coveted a bold upon Mexico; but, like Spain, she feared the subsequent action of this government. What she could do to encourage Napoleon in the rash undertaking she certainly accomplished, and now ber journals and her leading statesmen are urging the Emperor of the French on to a conquest they dared not attempt themselves.

By our latest advices from Europe we learn that the blatant Times, of London, bespatters Napoleon with its fulsome praise because h has seized upon Mexico. The Times asserts that by so doing "he has rendered great political and commercial service to the world-political doctrine, and commercial because he has restored intercourse with a nation possessing so vast an extent of territory." The remark, as regards the Monroe doctrine, is one of those taunts at this country which the English so delight to make. They think that they may safely indulge now in a fling at their "dear cousins, and with petty meanness and malignity they let pass no occasion to abuse us. They have, however, found to their mortification that all their prophecies of evil for us were false, and they will yet have to acknowledge that the lonroe doctrine is far from being so effectually crushed as they assert it is. In the Washington correspondence of the London Times, which we publish in another column, it will be remarked that the writer is forced to acknowledge that it is the North which possesses the power and the energy and fighting qualities, and not the vaunted South, and ere many months have passed the world will say the same.

England, while urging Napoleon on to the conquest and occupation of Mexico, is per-suaded that at the death of the Emperor his dynasty will fall with him, and she counts upon the advent to the throne of France of those who will allow her to share in the benefits to arise from captured Mexico. Otherwise she would oppose the aggrandizement of the monarch she fears. But she looks upon him now as an instrument to break up the power and prestige of the great American republic, and so she encourages him. Hating both, she is desirous that one may injure the other. France, secure as she imagines, in the inability of the North to subdue the Southern States, procedutes an inva-sion which she otherwise would not have dared to attempt. In our bour of internal strife she stole upon this continent and insulted the majesty of our government. Her hour of reckoning is fast approaching, and, although Napoleon will interest Austria in the matter, he will find that, even though he be aided by her, we shall drive them ignominiously from this continent. Spain, we are aware, sympathizes with our enemies. Of all the great Powers of Europe Russia alone is sensible-Russia alone has abstained from any display of mean enmity and ill will.

Like ourselves, engaged in putting down rebellion, the Russian government has also met with evidences of the meanness and jealousies of the other Powers of Europe. Her destiny is much like ours; her enormous extent of terri-tory, her vast and untiring enterprise and her great resources cause her to be feared and envied as we are, and it is but natural that, thus circumstanced alike, there should be sympathy between us. From Russia we feel sourced

shall mee with honorable dealing. However mede and petty the other Powers of Eu rope may prove in their intercourse with friend of the great republic, and when, in time to come, the ruling towers shall be Russia and the United States, it will be a source of essure and gratification to regall to mind that in our bour of need we found the Russian government friendly and anxions to serve our best interests. When the meanness and malignity of France and England shall have passed from our memory, there will still remain a feeling of frieudship for Russia, who not only abstained from attack or insult in our time of trouble, but took the occasion to evince her friendly desire for the cessation of our difficulties and the renewal of our great prosperity and influence.

PRIVATE TURNING CONVERTS.—In another part of to day's paper will be found a remarkable letter from the new "special" of the London Times, indicating a refreshing change of tone on the part of that journal towards us. The recent triumphs of our arms have so falsitled all the assertions and predictions of Dr. Mackay and brought the Blunderer into so much dis-credit abroad that it has become necessary for it not only to re-trim its salls, but to change he personnel of its American department. Russell was removed because, hostile to us though he was, he was not unscrupulous enough to do all the dirty work prescribed for him by his employers. Of his real opinions in our regard, sufficient is to be gathered from his own ournal, the Army and Navy Gazette, to show that his convictions must have been constantly at war with his instructions during the period that he acted as the *Times* correspondent here. A man of different calibre is Dr. Mackay. A more perfect specimen of the literary Swiss can hardly be found. Never, in fact, in the history of journalism, has the systematic perversion of fact and the unblushing use of lying prophecy been carried to greater extremes than by this person. His letters to the Times for the last twelve months will, by and bye, form quite a literary curiosity. We question whether his poetical efforts will acquire for him half as enduring a reputation. Munchaussen and Pinto live while poetasters pass into oblivion.

Dr. Mackay, it appears, has served his turn, and served it too well. It would have been better for his employers if he had been restrained by some slight scruples of conscience. His excessive zest for the work of misrepresentation and calumny has, however, carried them farther than bas comported with their interests. No great leading journal ever stood in so false a position before the public as the London Times stands at present. The logic of events has demolished successively all the statements and assurances with which it has been endeavoring to bolster up the rebel cause in the interest of its own stockjobbing speculations. It has accordingly now either to proclaim the complete recantation of its errors in our regard or to forfeit the support it has so liberally met with. There is no question as to which course it will pursue. We present to our readers the first evidence of its altered convictions in the letter which we publish to-day.

The new correspondent, who dates from Washington until Dr. Mackay has had time to pack up his traps, is Mr. Mariotti, a name known to literary and revolutionary fame. His ability as a writer is undeniable. His political sympathies, judging from his antecedents, are democratic and republican, and be will probably have the fullest latitude for the expres of his convictions, inasmuch as he is sent here to correct the damage done by the reckless partisanship of his predecessor. We shall look with interest for this gentleman's communications. That which we copy to-day has an aspect of intending fairness. All we ask at the hands of our English contemporaries is honest criticism; and if Mr. Mariotti confine himself to it he can rest assured that he will make more friends among us by that course than by taking too indulgent a view of our faults and shortcomings

The operatic season which has closed in London ha witnessed the most unequivocal success of Adelina and Carlotta Patti. One of the London journals says:—

Carlotta Patti. One of the London journals says.—
After a campaign of four months, extending from April to August, and including over seventy performances, the Royal Italian Opera closed on Saturday week with a repetition of "La Figlia del Regimento," in which Mile, Adelina Patti again sustained the character of Maria with perfect success. The sole verses of the National Anthem given after the opera) were ikewise samp by her, and at the final fall of the curtain she was honored with a valedictory ovation, genuine as the enthusiastic applause of the entire bouse could make it.

Another critic refers thus to Mile. Carlotta:—

Another critic refers thus to Mile. Carlotta:

On Monday Mr. Aifred Mellon, the well known orches trad conductor, commenced a series of "promenade concerts" at the Royal Italian Opera. The pit boarded over, the amphitheatre stalls removed, and the second tier of private boxes thrown open to the general public as in "playhouse" times, gave the theatre of course, a very different aspect from that which it recently presented during the regular Italian Opera seasen. But if the audience was leas select, it was decided y more demonstrative; if less discriminatory, it was certainly more enthusiastic than the aristocratic patrons of Mr. Gye. The grost successes of the evening were achieved by Mile-Carlotta Patti, whose brilliant eninging excited an overwhelming amount of enthusiasm. The "Eche song," "Ah non gunge," and the laughing song from "Manon Lescout," were all rapturously encoored. The crited vocalist, in lieu of singing the last a second time, offered a specimen of her powers as an English bailed singer, by giving the popular "Gin a body meet a body," which also freduced a perfect atorm of applause Mile. Carlotta Patti is evidently destined to be the "bright particular star" of Mr. Mellon's season.

MISS KELLOGG. MISS KELLOGG.

It was known in London that Mapleson had engaged Miss Keilogg to appear during the sesson which has just closed. A London critic thus mentions the affair:—

The greatest disappointment was felt at the non arrival of Mile. Kellogs, a Joung singer who in Glida ("Rigo-sito") and other parts has earned considerable celebrity it New York and various North American cities. It was impossible for the young artists to fulfil this engagement. Last winter, while singing with the Grau troups in Boston, she had an attack of diptheria, and for months her threat remained swollen and she was incapable of singing. Of course she could not under such circumstances and state the bernant to food.

cumitances undertake the journey to London. We pleased to announce that the warm weather and a rest have caused the entire recovery of Miss Kello and we may anticipate the pleasure of hearing her a winter in some of her favorite roles.

The second deposit of \$100 a side was made yesterday

making \$400 already up. The men are now looking about for training quarters, but have not fully decided upon their respective localities. The menter of Elifott has not yet transpired; but he will, without doubt, look sharp for a good tutor. Jack Parton, better known in the English prize ring as "Jem Clarks Novice," has been engaged by Harry Hill, the backer of Con. Orem, to train the latter, and will at once take him in hand. Parton is himself. quite famous on the other side of the water. He is hard ly twenty-one years of age, but has fought four short bu of Manchester, in seven rounds, occupying fourteen minutes: Bob Hall, thirteen rounds, in twenty two mi-nutes: immy fells, thirty-one rounds, in forty-feve mi-nutes: and lastly, l'atsey Maricy, of St. Helens, the re-nowned natagonast of Harry burgess, Parton bealing Harley in thirteen rounds, occupying twenty-me mi-nutes, for £50 a side. He is on a pleasure trip to this country, but will protong his visit, outil after the fight,

NEWS FROM NEW ORLEANS

the River, as a Feeler-Nothing Rev. the Department-Arrival of Immer Rumbers of Troops-Arrival of United States Steamer Bermuda-I portant from the Tozas Coast-Capte

OUR NEW ORLEANS CORRESPONDEN The steamer Champion Tolling this afternoon for Too steamer Common to the for the first the capstiment of forwarding a despatch is that way, order to notice if time can be gained over the comill unnoh exach post besuing appear

we have had nothing of imdepartment since the satting of the Cromwell, except to arrivel of lummanse bodies of troops. Around Carob and Camp Parapet nothing but soldiers and their man can be seen, and they are still coming. Something intended, but when and where we are at a loss

loaded with sundries, from Havana, bo Both were sent to Philadelphia. She also red dred vessels at least of the Rio Grande, non ral large English steamers. One of these short time shoe dragged across the bounwas immediately chased by two of our year cass Royal and the Cayinga—but she managinto Mexican waters. She was loaded with deliver nine thousand bales of cotton at Maing the mouth of August, and that the steam the Rio Grande are waiting to load it.

The sarling of the Champion has been postponed un this morning at ten o'clock. This is about the reg larity we may expect in the sailing of river steamers 5 some time to come. A Northern mail reached here a do or two since, with dates to the 6th instant, and remain or we since, with date to the out instant, and reached on board the steamer until within a few moments of b-leaving on the return trip, when her officers remembe-their having a New Orleans mail on board, and was delivered this morning, forty eight hours at

New Orleans are content to "iet well enough alone," a are satisfied to receive a weekly mail by the ocean stea ors. By the river there will be nothing but irregular; and loss, and we hope the attempt will not be made souding it in that mounter for some time yet.

We have indications, from an coroliment now take place, that a draft may occur in this department at early day. There will be a glorious set of conscripts, such is the case, as four out of five—if not a larger proportion—will be bitter enemies of the government. It is hardly suppose that anything so very foolish will table.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

As an impression prevails that the bursting of three hundred-pounder Parrott gun at Charleston a pends the shelling of that city it may be stal upon authority, that the shells which were thrown that were from eight-inch Parrott guns, or what

within a fraction of fire miles.

There is no information at either the War or Navy E partment that our flag waves over Fort Sumter and in ery Wagner.

dispidated work.
THE EMPLOYMENT OF NEGRO 7400PS BY THE RE

Touching the report that Jeff. Davis is to enlist segress it is remarked at the Navy Department that the ster THE INCOME TAX.

that in making payments to persons in the service of t United States, who are employed by the day, the the per cent tax should be withheld on the amount in exe URGEON GENERAL HAMMOND ORDERED TO

ther orders.

THE REBEL PRISONERS OF WAR.

have been received at the War Department, which awar the list of non-commissioned officers and privates to thirty-three thousand—five thousand in excess of the latest pub-lished report. The name of each man is recorded, so that so error in the estimate can occur.

THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF THE POST OFFICE

Mr. Noyes, shief clark of the Military Department the Post Office, left to day on a brief tour into the inter of Maine. During his absence Mr. C. Graham assumed charge of the bureau.

THE LINE OF THE CHESAPEARE AND ONIO CARAI

The line of the Chespeake and Ohio Canal is still in-fested with guerillas. A large party of them yesterday grossed into Maryland, as White's Ford, and captured a crossed into Maryland, at W number of stock canal teams. THE CAPTURE OF THE RELIANCE AND SATELLINE BY

Although there is no official confirmation of the capts of the boats Reliance and Satellite by the rebels, the ma authorities have no doubt of the fact. GENERAL MARTINDALE AND THE NEW YORK MERALD

trict, was this evening seranaded by the band of the Se cond District of Columbia Volunteers, Colonel Alexander, stationed near this city.

The New York Henald office was the

or Harrisburg this afternoon he held at William

To-day a conceript belted from the guard, sear the National Hotel, and ecceped. A abot was fired at him in the street, but it took effect on a bystander, who will

die. PATHARTER M'FARLAND'S GASE

There is no truth in the report that Paymester McPur-land has been arrested. The investigation in his case was nimply to ascertain if he had used dec care and dill-gence in regard to the safe keeping of the money. LOYALTY IN MORTE CAROLINA AND TERMINATURE.

Citizens of character from Tennesses and the French Muster. In this connect be stated that the able communical official organ for the representation is

Letter from President

STRACOUR, N. Y., August 29, 1868. President Lincoln has telegraphed to the Republicon Union State Committee that, in accordance with their request, he has sent them a copy of his lotter addressed to the Loyal Mass Convention, to meet at Springfield, III. next Thursday. This letter will be read to the your man's mass meeting to be held in this city on the east